

LILYENBERG, D.A.; MISHEV, K.I.; POPOV, V.I.

New data on the Black Sea terraces along the Strandzha coastal
range in Bulgaira. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:552-555 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Geograficheskiy institut
Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.

ZERNOV, A.I.; LISITSIN M.S. [deceased]; POPOV, V.I., prokhodtsev, I.I.;
RESHETOV, A.I.; RYZHKOV, S.V.; SITENKO, V.M.; CHISTOVICH, A.N.

Results in the treatment of cancer patients with semicarbazide
and cadmium. Vop. onk. 9 no.6:114-116 '65. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova
(nachal'nik - prof. P.P. Goncharov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad,
K-9, ul. Lebedeva, 6, Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina
akademiya imeni Kirova.

L 16564-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/LNT()/PE(v)-3/ENG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pe-5/Pa-4/
Pb-4 AMD DD

ACCESSION NR: AR4045753 S/0299/64/000/013/M013/M013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 13M83

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I.; Nezdatnyy, M. M.; Sharobayko, V. I. B

TITLE: Effect of ribonucleic acid on transplant immunity
development

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i
organov, 1963, Yerevan, 1963, 77-78

TOPIC TAGS: ribonucleic acid, homotransplantation, skin, rabbit,
immunity

TRANSLATION: Skin homotransplants were performed on rabbits' ears.
RNA was isolated from the donors' livers by Georgiyev's method. In
one experimental series the skin flaps were incubated in the donor's
RNA for 3 days before transplantation. In other experimental series
the rabbits received daily RNA injections after homotransplantation.
In both series survival periods for the homotransplants were length-
ened. Homotransplant survival periods increased more for the

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L 16564-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045753

animals who received the subcutaneous RNA injections. Death of homotransplants was gradual, the homotransplants were not sloughed off, but were gradually resorbed, and healing of the wound took place with formation of a small scar. The action mechanism of donor RNA on homotransplant survival periods is not clear.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342410008-8"

S/0058/64/000/002/0046/410008-8"

ACCESSION NR: AR4032165

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2A388

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. M.; Krongauz, A. N.; Lyapidevskiy, V. K.; Mandel'tsvayg, Yu. B.; Nikiforova, A. P.; ~~Popov, V. I.~~; Titov, A. A.

TITLE: Comparative dosimetric characteristics of single crystals of cadmium sulfide

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta med. instrumentov i oborud., no. 5, 1962, 40-51

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, single crystal cadmium sulfide, dosimetric characteristics, therapeutic x ray monitoring, radiation dose power, roentgen ampere characteristic, variation with hardness

TRANSLATION: The dosimetric characteristic of CdS single crystals, as applied to problems of x-ray therapy, were investigated. The

Card 1/3

POPOV, V.I.

Power and dynamics of processes originating in sea basins. Metod.
peleogeog.issl. no.1:45-73 '64.

Paleogeographic reconstruction of land plains and land elevations
and their indications. Ibid.:109-144

(MIRA 18:6)

POPOV, V.I.

General plan of the stratigraphic division of Neogene continental
formations in the eastern part of Central Asia. Nauch. trudy
TashGU no.249. Geol. nauki no.21:133-163 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

L 3899-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5024562

UR/0070/65/010/005/0750/0751
548.52

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I. 24.55

TITLE: Growing large chromium doped $ZnWO_4$ crystals by the Czochralski method 21.44.55

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 750-751

TOPIC TAGS: zinc tungstate, chromium, paramagnetic material, crystal growing

ABSTRACT: In view of the expanding use of paramagnetic crystals in quantum radio-engineering, large chromium-doped $ZnWO_4$ paramagnetic crystals have been grown by the Czochralski method from the following starting materials: 1) $ZnO + WO_3$ or $ZnO + H_2WO_4$, heat-treated at 400—500C for 6 hr; 2) $WO_3 + ZnCO_3$; 3) $ZnWO_4$; 4) fine $ZnWO_4$ crystals prepared from solution in Na_2WO_4 melt. The best results were obtained with fine $ZnWO_4$ crystals. A $ZnWO_4$ single-crystal plate was used as the seed. Cone-shaped single crystals 30—50 mm long were also prepared on the tip of a platinum wire 0.5 mm in diameter by pulling it at a rate of 2.5 to 24 mm/hr. These crystals were used as seeds for growing crystals up to 100 mm long. Cylindrical crystals were also obtained. Cr was added to the melts as Cr_2O_3 in amounts of 0.005 to 1 at%. EPR study of the crystals showed that: 1) the concentrations up to 0.1% of Cr in the crystals coincided with those in the melts; at higher concentrations part of the Cr ions was not included in the crystal; 2) about 70% of the Zn ions were substituted for Cr ions in $ZnWO_4$ crystals; 30% of the Cr ions exhibited a different type EPR spectrum — two groups of

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L 3899-66

ACC NR: AP5024562

3

lines due to two magnetically-nonequivalent positions of Cr ions. The intensity of these additional EPR lines is dependent on growth conditions. Crystals heat-treated at 1100C can be readily cut, ground, and polished. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [B0]

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhnika i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AN SSSR)

44.55

SUBMITTED: 08May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4119

Card 2/2 *mk*

POPOV, V.I.; VALUYSKIY, V.Ya.

Design of continuous drum malting kilns. Perm. i spirt. prom.
31 no. 15-18 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

POPOV, V.I.

Methods of filming and studying the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic films at various temperatures using an EM-7 electron microscope. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.4:673-676 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

BURAVIKHIN, V.A.; POPOV, V.I.

Effect of the temperature of bakings and thermomagnetic treatment
on the magnetic properties of ferromagnetic films. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. fiz. 29 no.4:677-681 Ap '65.

Temperature dependence of the domain structure of thin ferromagnetic
films. Ibid. 682-683 (MIRA 18:5)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

POPOV, V.I.

Starlikeness of the level lines of arcs in univalent conformal mappings. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:757-760 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
Predstavleno akademikom M.A.Lavrent'yevym.

AKATOV, Yu.A.; POPOV, V.I.; KANEVSKAYA, N.A.

Scintillation well counter. Med. prom. 17 no.9:50-53 S'63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya.

POPOV, V.I., kand. biolog. nauk

A contribution to Russian phytopathology; book review.

Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:60-61 '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4030776

S/0020/64/155/004/0757/0760

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I.

TITLE: On star-like arcs of level curves of univalent conformal mapping

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 4, 1964, 757-760

TOPIC TAGS: conformal mapping, conformal representation, univalent function, Schlicht function, simple function, geometric function theory

ABSTRACT: Let S denote, as usual, the class of functions $f(z)$, holomorphic and univalent in the unit circle and such that $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$. The known inequalities

$$\underline{R} = \frac{r}{(1+r)^2} \leq |f(re^{i\varphi})| \leq \frac{r}{(1-r)^2} = \bar{R},$$

satisfied by all $f \in S$, determine the smallest circular ring containing, for fixed r ($0 < r < 1$), the level curves $L(f, r) = \{w | w = f(re^{i\varphi}), -\pi < \varphi \leq \pi\}$ of all $f \in S$. I. E. Bazilevich and G. V. Koritskiy (DAN, 140, no. 2, 279, 1961) have distinguished a sub-ring of "star-likeness", by proving the existence of an

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030776

absolute constant α_s , such that, for a given r and any $f \in S$, every arc of the level curve $L(f, r)$ lying in the annulus $\alpha_s \bar{R} \leq |w| \leq \bar{R}$ is star-like (with respect to the origin), while for a larger ring $(\alpha_s - \epsilon) \bar{R} \leq |w| \leq \bar{R}$, $\epsilon > 0$, there is a function $f \in S$ whose level curve $L(f, r)$ contains an arc which lies in that ring but is not star-like. In addition to the problem of finding the exact value of α_s , these authors also raised the question of determining, for each r , $r_s = \tan \pi/4 < r < 1$ \bar{r}_s is the known least upper bound of all r such that the image of $|z| \leq r$ under every $f \in S$ is star-like, the greatest lower bound $\alpha_s(r)$ of all $\alpha(r)$ such that, for all $f \in S$, any arc of $L(f, r)$ lying in $\alpha(r) \bar{R} \leq |w| \leq \bar{R}$ is star-like. Both problems are solved in this paper (except that a formula for computing $\alpha_s(r)$ is given only for $0.709... < r < 1$). The results are corollaries of the following theorem. (1) Any arc of the level curve $L(f, r)$, for any $f \in S$ and $r_s < r < 1$, lying in the annulus $\lambda \bar{R} \leq |w| \leq \bar{R}$ where $\lambda = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} e^{-48 \arccos \frac{r}{2}}$ is star like. (2) If $r_0 < r < 1$, where r_0 is the unique root of the equation

$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{5}y}{2a(1-y^2)} + 2 \ln (\sqrt{1-a^2y^2} + \sqrt{y^2-a^2}) + \arcsin \frac{1+y^2}{2\sqrt{2}y} - 3 \arctg 3 = 0, \quad a = \sqrt{2} - 1, \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030776

then, given $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a function $f \in S$ whose level curve $L(f, r)$ is not star-like at some point $w_1 = f(z_1)$, $|z_1| = r$, of the wider annulus $\lambda - \varepsilon \leq |w| \leq \bar{R}$. The proof of (1) is based on evaluating the least upper bound of the functional

$$J_1(f) = \ln|f(z_0)| - 2 \left| \arg \frac{zf'(z_0)}{f(z_0)} \right|$$

for a fixed z_0 on the circle $|z| = r$, $a < r < 1$, over all $f \in S$, or, equivalently, over all f in the dense sub-class $S(k)$ of S , consisting of those $f \in S$ which are solutions of the Löwner equation

$$\frac{\partial f(z, t)}{\partial t} = -f(z, t) \frac{1 + k(t)f(z, t)}{1 - k(t)\overline{f(z, t)}}, \quad 0 \leq t < \infty,$$

for some piece-wise continuous characteristic function $k(t)$, such that $|k(t)| \leq 1$. Using properties of functions in $S(k)$ which were derived by Bazilevich and Koritskiy, the author shows that the maximum value of $J(f)$ is $\pi + \log(\lambda \bar{R})$ and conclusion (1) follows from the fact that $L(f, r)$ is star-like at $F(z_0)$ is, and only if, $\left| \arg \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq \pi/2$. In proving (2), one uses a function f for which $J(f)$ reaches its maximum value $f(z) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-t} f(z, t)$, where $F(z, t)$ is a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030776

solution of the Löwner equation for properly chosen $k(t)$). The main conclusions are:

$$\alpha_1(r) < \lambda \frac{r}{(1+r)^2} \quad \text{if } r \in (r_0, r_1)$$

$$\alpha_1(r) = \lambda \frac{r}{(1+r)^2} \quad \text{if } r \in (r_1, 1)$$

and

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1(1) = \lambda/4 = 0,109 \dots$$

$$(\lambda = 0,437 \dots < 1/10) \quad (\lambda - 1/10 = O(10^{-9}))$$

Orig. art. has: 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. V. Kuybyshcheva
(Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec63

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

POPOV, V.I., inzh.

Bending of aluminum alloy I-beam in dies. Sudostrouenie 30 no.1:
52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

POPKOV, V.I. (Moskva)

Apply the achievements of science and technology in production.
Shvein. prom. no.3:16-19 Je-Jl [i.e. My-Je] '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

GLAVINSKIY, David Germanovich; DENSHCHIKOV, Mikhail Tikhonovich;
PIGUZOV, A.T., inzh., retsenzent; FEL'DMAN, M.S., inzh.,
retsenzent; POPOV, V.I., prof., spets. red.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
I.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation in the brewing industry] Me-
khanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia pivovarennogo proizvodstva.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishchevaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 419 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

AKOPYAN, A. A.; ALEKSANDROV, G. N.; YEMELIANOV, N. P.; LEVITOV, V. I.; MIROLYUBOV, A. V.
NAYASHKOV, I. S.; PANOV, A. V.; POPOV, V. I.; ROKOTYAN, S. S.; SOKOLOV, N. N.;
TIKHODEYEV, N. N.

"The 750 kV Experimental Commercial Transmission Line Konakovo-Moscow."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Large Electric Systems, 20th Biennial Session,
Paris, 1-10 Jun 64.

Popov, V. I.

Notes on coal [in Colombia]. Benjamin Alvarado. *Bol. Minas y Petroleo, Bogotá, Nov.* 85-90, [37-59] (1937). *Rpt. geol.* 18, 463. The varieties, compn. and geological ages of the coal deposits are discussed. J. V. Schäfer. Origin of the coal-bearing beds of the lower carboniferous of the southern part of the Moscow Basin. V. I. Popov and I. V. Luchitski. *Soviet geol.* 8, No. 2, 137-51 (1938). F. H. Rathmann

ASME SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POPOV, Vladimir Ivanovich

POPOV, Vladimir Ivanovich....Istoriia depressii i podniiatii zapadnogo Tian'-Shania ...
Tashkent, Izdvo Komiteta nauk UzSSSR, 1938. 415 p. (Komitet nauk UzSSSR. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skii geologicheskii institut).

Resumé in French

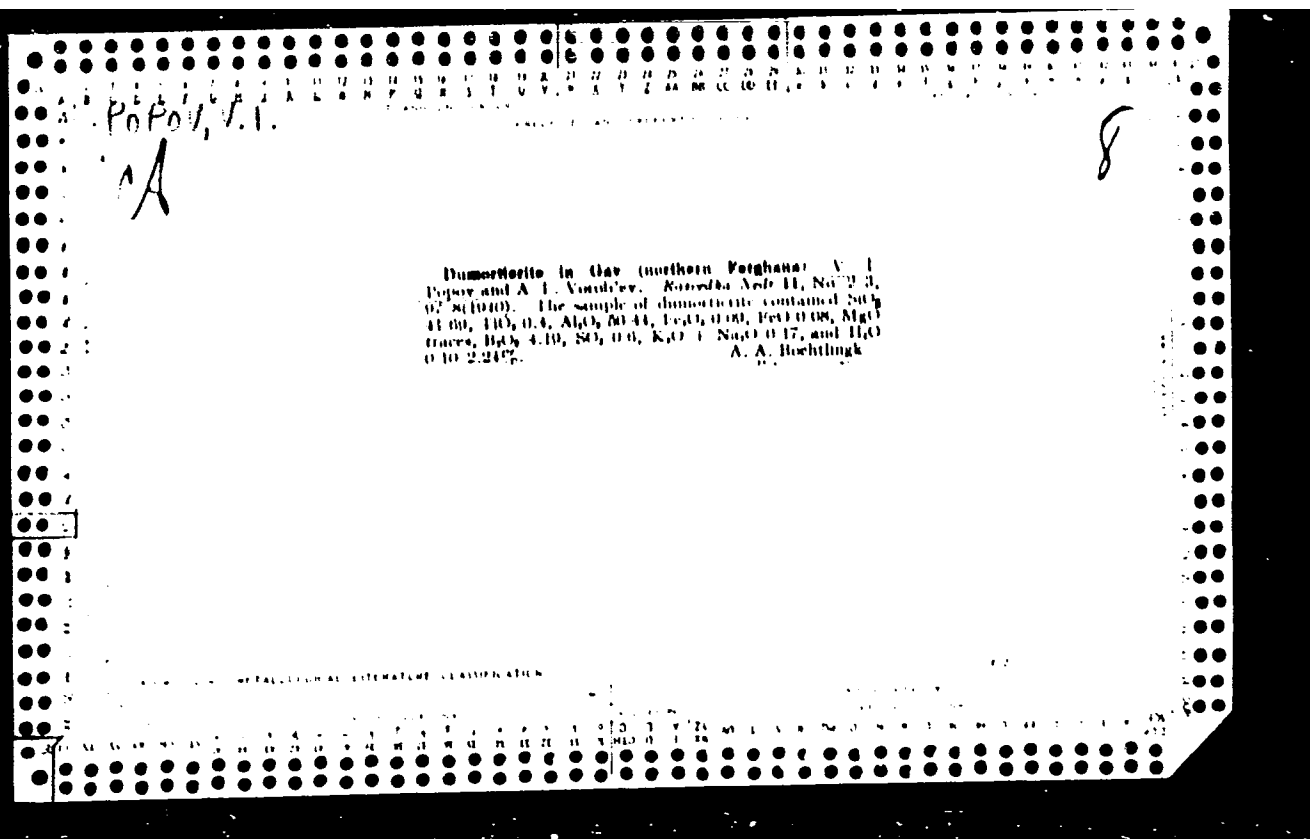
"Bibliograficheskii spisok": p. [351]-374.
DLC: QE315.P6

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

Popov, V. I.

Discovery of analogs to carnotite sands in northern Fergana. V. I. Popov. *Soviet Geol.* 9, Nos. 1-5, 32-39 (1960). - The geochem. nature of these sands is very similar to that of the Mesozoic carnotite sands of Colorado and Utah. F. H. Rathmann

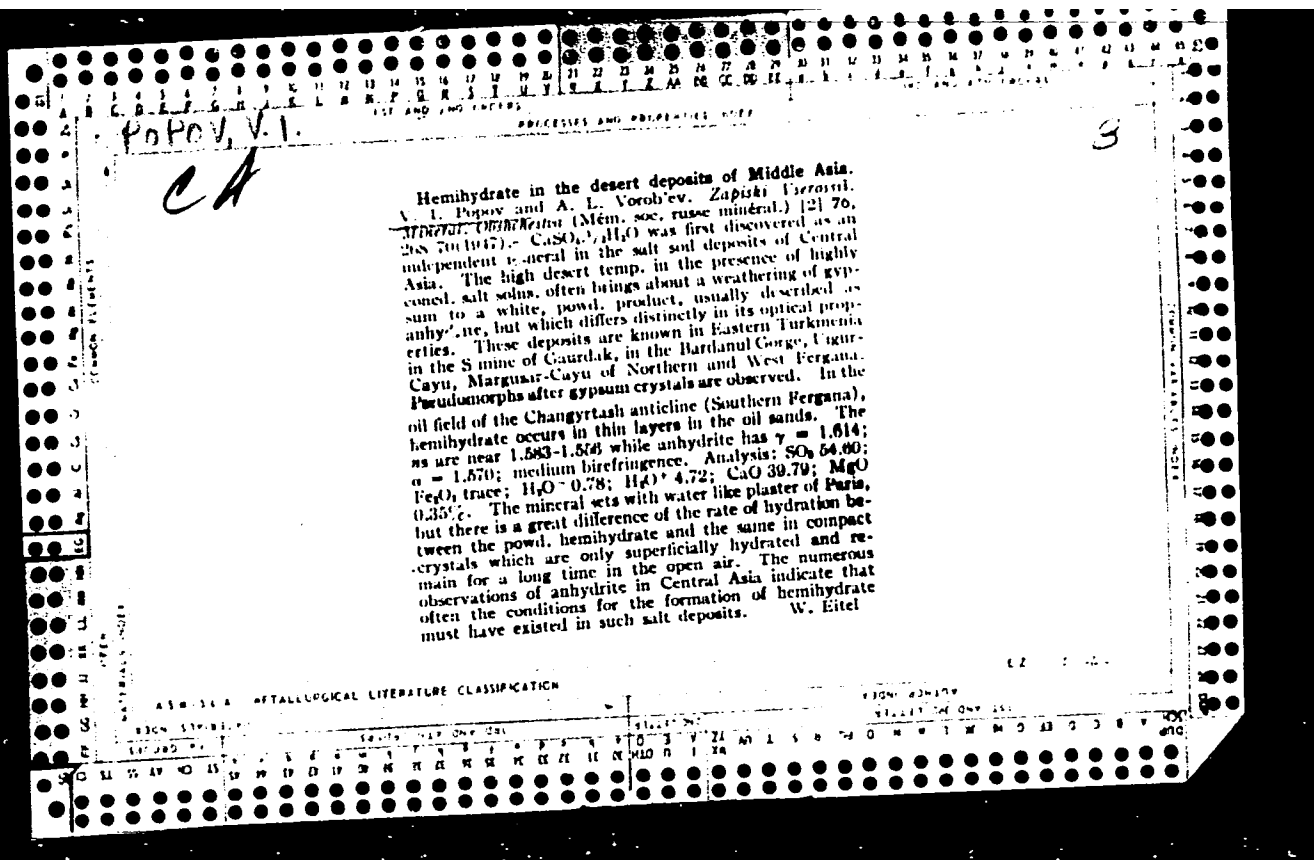
1ST AND 2ND LETTER										3RD AND 4TH LETTER										5TH AND 6TH LETTER										7TH AND 8TH LETTER									
AUTHOR INDEX										SUBJECT INDEX										CLASSIFICATION										GROUPS									
<p>POPOV, V. I.</p>																																							
<p>Popov, V. I., and Vasil'ev, L. DISCOVERY OF DUMOR- THERITE ON THE BANKS OF THE GAVA (SOUTH FERANA). Razvedka Nedr, 10 (2-3) 97-98 (1940).—On the banks of the Gava River (Uzbekistan), a mineral was found which contained 41.66% SiO₂, 0.4 TiO₂, 50.44 Al₂O₃, 0.09 Fe₂O₃, 0.08 FeO, traces of MgO, 4.19 B₂O₃, 0.6 B₂O₃, and 0.17 K₂O + Na₂O. Its density is 3.221. It is believed to be a quartz porphyry transformed by hydrothermal agents. Because of its high alumina and low iron and base content, this material should be highly refractory.</p>																																							



FCICV, V.I. Prof.

Dr. Geological and Mineralogical Sci.

"Progressive-periodic (phasic) development of environmental topography, " Biol.
Sredneaz. un., no. 25, 1947



POPOV, V.I.

35910 ocherki litologii (ucheniya O geologicheskikh formatsiyakh).
doklad na nauch. sessii sredneaz. gos. un-ta, posvyashch.
xxx-letu yu velikoy oktyab r'skoy revolyutsii. trudy in-ta
geologii (akad. nauk uzbek. ssr), vyp. 2, 1948, S. 84-97.-
bibliogr:30 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

POPOV, V.I., professor, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Stage zonality of continental desert-type landscapes of Central
Asia. Biul.SAGU no.27:39-67 '49. (MLBA 9:5)
(Soviet Central Asia--Physical geography)

POPOV, V.I., professor.

Guide to microfacies in foothill deposits of continental desert
areas. Biul.SAGU no.27:77-104 '49. (MLBA 9:5)

(Petrology) (Physical geography)

Рогов, В.И.

GRANITOV, I.I.; ZAKHIDOV, T.Z., professor, doktor, redaktor; POPOV, V.I., professor, doktor, redaktor; ROMANOVSKIY, V.I., redaktor; DODONOV, I.K., redaktor; KOROVIN, Ye.P., redaktor; TSUKERVANIK, I.P., redaktor, KORZHENEVSKIY, N.L., redaktor; RAYKOVA, I.A., professor, doktor, redaktor; YERSHOV, V.V., detsent, redaktor; VOSKOBOYNIKOV, E.A., detsent; BONDARENKSKIY, L., detsent, redaktor.

[Vegetation map of southwestern Kyzyl-Kum; detailed mapping of desert vegetation] Karta rastitel'nosti iugosapadnykh Kyzyl-Kumov; Tashkent, Izd.Sredneaziatskego gos. univ.1950.84 p.(Tashkent.Universitet. Trudy Sredneaziatskego gosudarstvennogo universiteta, no.19.Biologicheskie nauki, no.8) (MLRA 9:2)

- 1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN UzSSR (for Romanovskiy, Dedenev, Korovin).
- 2.Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for TSukervanik, Korzhenevskiy) (Kyzyl-Kum--Phytogeography) (Kyzyl-Kum--Desert Flora)

POPOV, V.I.

Utilizing the system of atomic numbers in the analysis of the fragmentary and mineralogical composition of the Cenozoic Molasse and lagoonal deposits of western Turkmenia. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.2:126-138 '51.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Turkmenistan--Mineralogy)

POPLV, V. 1.

"Some Results of the All-Union Lithological Discussion"
Tr. In-ta Geol. AN UzSSR, No 9, 7-52, 1953

Noting the positive side of the discussion, the author points out also its deficiencies; namely, the weak clarification of practical problems, the absence of needed objectivity of certain authors, and the ignoring of problems in the struggle of materialistic-historical viewpoints against structural-morphological or tectonic-mechanistic views. The author criticizes the viewpoint of L. V. Pustovalov concerning the laws of sedimentary formations. The author recommends the organization of a commission for the study of geological formations and a Bureau of Geological Forecasting. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

POPOV, V.I.

Results of the All-Union discussion on lithology. Trudy Inst.geol.
AN Uz. SSR no.9:7-52 '53. (MIRA 12:1)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

POPOV, V.I.

Basic features of theories on sedimentary formations. Trudy Inst.
geol.AN Uz. SSR no.9:53-90 '53. (MIRA 12:1)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

PCPOT, N. I. ...

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR, in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Popov, V. I.	"Study of Formations" (series of works)	Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR

001 4-30004. (Jul) 1954

POPOV, V. I.

USSR/ Geology - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 12/19

Authors : Popov, V. I.

Title : Conferences on geological formations

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 3, 145 - 153, May - Jun 1954

Abstract : Minutes are presented of the 1953 Novosibirsk conference where various problems of geological formations were discussed. Names of delegates to the conference are listed. The resolutions adopted by the conference are published.

Institution:

Submitted: September 17, 1953

POPOV, V. I.

Formation units and their place in a basic series of geological
formations. Trudy Inst.geol.AN Uz.SSR no.11:39-63 '54.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (MIRA 8:9)

Popov, V. I.

15-1957-7-9166

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 51, 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I., Filin, T. D.

TITLE: Continental Blocks (Provinces), Nuclear and Internu-
clear Parts of Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan
(Materikovyye bloki (provintsii), yadernyye i mezhd-
yadernyye uchastiki Sredney Azii i Yuzhnogo Kazakh-
stana)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955, vol
7, pp 91-133

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the geophysical and geological
subdivisions of the Central Asia region and deals with
the position of this region among the adjoining areas
of the earth's crust. The basis of the investigation
is the nuclear theory of development of the earth's
crust, founded on the idea of physico-chemical and
intra-atomic development of the substance of the crust

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15-1957-7-9166

Continental Blocks (Provinces), Nuclear and Internuclear Parts of
Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan (Cont.)

and the subcrust of the earth. This idea proposes a gradual centrifugal growth of the crust and the continental masses by differentiation at depth of the substance of the earth during radiothermic selective remelting. The sites of effusion of large masses of "sialic magma" are called the nuclei of continental growth; the regions separated from these centers are the internuclear zones. The cores are characterized by great intrusions of granite, by intense pneumato-hydrothermal metamorphism, by capricious trends to folds and faults, by the irregular distribution of gravity and magnetic anomalies, and by other peculiar features. The outpouring of heavy basaltic magma is typical of the internuclear zones, as are weak metamorphism, elongated secondary structures (with the development of overthrusts), linear distribution of gravity and magnetic anomalies, and so forth. These primary structures are also distinguished from each other by the products of denudation and by the thickness and composition of the sedimentary rocks.

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15-1957-7-9166

Continental Blocks (Provinces), Nuclear and Internuclear Parts of
Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan (Cont.)

Continental blocks or provinces are formed adjoining the nuclear and internuclear regions and almost contemporaneously. Three types of geological provinces are differentiated: shields, subdivided into ancient shields (Siberian, Eastern European, Hindustani, and Africo-Arabian shields) and young shields (Kazakhskiy and Chinese shields); shield borders, forming concentric rims about the shields (Kazakhidy, Uralidy, and others); and intershield areas, filling the areas between shields and fusing them into the body of the Asiatic continent (Aralidy, Pamiridy, Gimalaidy, Kavkazidy, and others). The authors refute the explanation of the growth of shields based on the "geosynclinal" theory. In their opinion, the centrifugal, substantial growth of the continent is associated with supplementary accretion of magmatic masses from below, coming from primary central shield nuclei. To this end, an analysis is made of the structure and development of the Angara continent (with growth from north to south) and Gondwanaland (from

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15-1957-7-9166

Continental Blocks (Provinces), Nuclear and Internuclear Parts of
Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan (Cont.)

south to north). Where the Angara mass and Gondwanaland join, because of essential physico-chemical processes of the growth of these continents toward each other, a considerable increase in thickness in the earth's crust developed, as well as a greater mechanical tension in the surface zones; these factors are expressed by marked bilateral compression, deformation, and the forcing upward of the masses occurring there (Pamyrskiy syntaxis). The system of regional tectonic subdivision of Central Asia and Kazakhstan given by the authors differs sharply from that proposed by the adherents of the geosynclinal theory. In the places where ancient nuclear uplifts of continental blocks occurred large-scale depressions are now located (Tarimskiy, Southern Tadzhikskiy, Turanskiy, and Muyunkumskiy); regions of uplifts correspond principally to the internuclear zones of central Pamir, southern Tyan'-Shan', and the Ulutau-Karatau arch. Earlier relations were reversed. The inversion occurred in Jurassic time. The geologic struc-

Card 4/5

15-1957-7-9166

Continental Blocks (Provinces), Nuclear and Internuclear Parts of
Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan (Cont.)

tures of the provinces most closely associated with the development of Central Asia are cited (Ural'skiy, Kazakhskiy, Aral'skiy, Kavkazskiy, and Pamirskiy); the nuclei and internuclear zones are specified in each. On the basis of this new presentation, the question of the relationship between the Urals and Tyan'-Shan' is decided anew. The western Ural'skiy and eastern trans-Ural'skiy-Tobol'skiy (Ayatskiy) internuclear zones form the southern Ural'skiy virgation, the first being deflected on the west toward the Donets basin and the second dying out in a southerly direction; the axial nuclear zone is fused to the Aral'skiy nucleus, which appears to be a uniting link between the Urals and Tyan'-Shan'. The authors conclude that Central Asia is a region of seams and knots of important geological belts of the basement and foundation of the continent. A bibliography of 95 references is appended

Card 5/5

V. A. Krasheninnikov

15-57-5-6043

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
pp 49-50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I.

TITLE: Relation Between the Earthquakes of Central Asia and
the Continuing Growth of the Earth's Crust (O svyazi
zemletryaseniya Sredney Azii s prodolzhayushchimsya
veshchestvennym razvitiyem zemnoy kory)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955,
Nr 7, pp 150-175.

ABSTRACT: The seismic area of Central Asia, the most active and
important seismic area in the Soviet Union, is located
within the limits of the Pamir syntaxis at the junction
of two large seismic and mountain-forming belts: 1)
the marginal (intercontinental, formerly separating the
continents of Angara and Gondwana) Mediterranean belt
which includes a number of mountain chains extending
from the Alps through the Himalayas, Southern Pamir and
Karakorum into Indo-China; 2) the continental Fergana-

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15-57-5-6043

Relation Between the Earthquakes of Central Asia (Cont.)

Sayan belt of young uplifts which cuts across Asia diagonally from southwest to northeast to the Baikal area, and which includes the lower Amur. The author presents data pertaining to the sharp bulge of the sialic crust in Central Asia (up to 81 to 86 km, according to V. F. Bonchkovskiy). The article also includes sections which show the distribution of earthquake foci along 68° east longitude, 69° east longitude, 70° east longitude, 71° east longitude, and in other directions. These sections intersect a belt characterized by earthquakes up to 200 to 300 km deep (according to data by Ye. A. Rozovaya and N. A. Vvedenskaya). The following zones are distinguished (from south to north): the Himalayan and trans-Himalayan, with maximum depth of earthquake foci up to 100 km; the Hindukush, Karakorum and South Pamir zone, up to 200 to 250 km; the North Pamir and extreme South Tyan-Shan, up to 300 km; the South Tyan-Shan and Central Tyan-Shan, up to 200 km; the North Tyan-Shan up to 100 km; the extreme North Tyan-Shan up to 50 km; and the Central Kazakhstan, 10 to 35 km. A special concentration of earthquakes (some with their foci at depths of 35 to 100 km) has been established for the eastern termini of two internal zones of the earth's crust--the

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Relation Between the Earthquakes of Central Asia (Cont.) 15-57-5-6043

Pamir-Tyan-Shan (Gissar-Darvaza) and the Central Tyan-Shan (Kuraminskiye Mountains) areas. The author notes the relation between the seismic zones and the different thickness of the earth's crust, and also the relation between these zones and the gravitational anomalies (negative anomalies reach their maximum absolute values--with Bouguer correction--in the area of Pamir and Hindukush, where we also find the greatest depths of earthquake foci). The author infers from these facts that the mechanical distortions which occur at the surface in the process of mountain formation and at depth in the case of earthquakes, have, as their source, deep-seated physical and chemical processes within the earth's shell. These processes, in the final analysis, lead to an expansion of individual tectonic uplifts and of the continental sialic crust as a whole. All the modern seismo-tectonic phenomena of Central Asia, extending from the cores of the mountains of the expanding Pamir syntaxis to its periphery and the surface, are a manifestation of this process. The possible participation of deep-seated magmatic processes in the forming of the crust of Central Asia is attested to by the abundance of thermal springs (the Kopet-Dag seismic line, the Fergana-Sayan

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15-57-5-6043

Relation Between the Earthquakes of Central Asia (Cont.)

belt as a whole) and by the presence of carbonic acid hot springs in southern Tyan-Shan and in Pamir, just where the earthquakes reach their greatest depth (200 to 300 km). Carbonic acid hot springs are deep-seated, and in other areas are related to recent or fairly recent vulcanism. This can be seen in Kamchatka, the Caucasus, the Alps and in the Rhine valley. The author presents data showing that, just before the start of earthquakes, electromagnetic phenomena have been noted in a number of cases. These were reflected in the appearance of positive charges on the earth's surface and, sometimes, on mountain tops. A flow at the crest of Chatkal was observed during the Chatkal earthquake of 1946 and at Kopet-Dag during the last destructive Ashkhabad earthquake. The author is inclined to explain this sharp shift in electric polarity, not as a piezo-electrical phenomenon, but as a deep-seated physical and chemical change of matter in the earth crust, which involved the electron shells of atoms.

Card 4/4

P. N. K.

POPOV V I.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 741

Author: Popov, V. I., and Vorob'yev, A. L.

Institution: None

Title: Concerning Some Mineralogical and Geochemical Peculiarities of Arid Continental Formations

Original

Periodical: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955, No 8, 231-239

Abstract: A survey with a bibliography of 65 items.

Card 1/1

POPOV, V.I.; GRIDNEV, N.I.; NABIYEV, K.A.; BASKAKOV, M.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; RUSINOVA, G.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; GOR'KOVAIA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Lithology of the Cenozoic molasses of Central Asia] Litologiya kainozoiskikh molass Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Pt.3 [Facies of plain and valley formations (the example of present-day alluvial deposits of the Amu-Darya River)] Fatsii ravninnodolinykh formatsii (na primere sovremennykh nadvodnodel'tovykh otlozhenii r.Amu-Dar'i). 1956. 289 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Amu-Darya River Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Amu-Darya River--Delta)

POPOV, V.I.; GRIDNEV, N.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; VAYNER, L.A., redaktor
izdatel'stva; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Lithology of the Cenozoic molasses of Central Asia] Litologiya
kainozoiskikh molass Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
Uzbekskoi SSR. Pt.2. 1956. 311 p. (MLBA 9:12)
(Soviet Central Asia--Petrology)

POPOV, V.I.

Distinguishing between the singenesis, epigenesis, and metamorphism
of sedimentary rocks. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:37-41 '57.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; POPOV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, Ye.A.; POPOV, V.I.;
PETROV, N.P.

Importance of facial-paragenetic dissection of series in facial-
paleogeographic, determinative, and detailed prospecting in Central
Asia. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:13-16 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Prospecting)

POPOV, V.I.

10-6-10/13

AUTHOR: Obruchev, V.A., Popov, V.I., Tikhomirov, V.V.
and Khain, V.Ye.

TITLE: Review and Discussion of "A Concise Outline of Geological
History" by V.V. Tikhomirov and V.Ye. Khain (Kritika i
Diskussii: o "Kratkom ocherke Istorii Geologii"
V.V. Tikhomirova i V.Ye. Khaina)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya,
1957, #6, p 110-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V.A. Obruchev briefly reviews the contents of the book
under consideration and gives it an entirely positive
evaluation. However, Mr. V.I. Popov reviews the book in
more detail and, admitting its value and positive quali-
ties, notes some negative features and drawbacks. In
general, Popov holds this book as a success, especially
in the description of the initial and subsequent stages
of the history of geology, but not of the latest stage.

CARD 1/2

Popov, V.I.

AUTHOR: Popov, V.I.

11-7-23/23

TITLE: "Scientific Session on Problems of General and Regional Tectonics" (Nauchnaya sessiya po voprosam obshchey i regional'noy tektoniki)

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk", Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, No.7 pp. 134-136, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A scientific session on problems of tectonics was held in L'vov State University from January 23 to January 27, 1957. The session was attended by 300 geologists from L'vov, Kiyev, Moskva, Leningrad, Tashkent, Dnepropetrovsk and other cities of the USSR. 28 lectures were held on questions of general and regional tectonics.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR:

Popov, V.I.

SOV-5-58-3-3/39

TITLE:

About the Cores of Growth Within the Continental Sialic Crust (According to Central Asiatic Data) (O yadrakh rosta materikovoy sialicheskoy kory (po sredneaziatskim dannym)

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskoy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 47-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the author's hypothesis on tectonics of the earth's crust. He makes reference to the studies of E. Kharrman, E. Kraus, P.V. Bemmelen and other geologists. The author bases his hypothesis on the formation of core and inter-core regions, which are based on geologic data and partly on geophysical studies of Central Asiatic territories. Core regions are characterized by an abundance of pneumatohydrothermal deposits. Inter-core zones are formed predominantly of pegmatites, tungsten and lead deposits in skarns, polymetallic ores in limestone, fluorites, antimony and mercury. Along the boundaries of these regions, scheelites, fluorites and polymetals are frequently found. Sedimentary rocks are seldom found in core regions, but are frequently located in inter-core regions as iron ores and bauxites, especially as siliceous carbon ores of scattered and rare metals, indicating the presence of crude oil. Based on

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SOV-5-58-3-3/39

, About the Cores of Growth Within the Continental Sialic Crust (According to Central Asiatic Data)

available data, the author is of the opinion that geologic divisioning into core and inter-core regions is possible, at least for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He elaborates on the tectonic structure and the origin of core and inter-core zones of the Central Asiatic area. Although geologic methods for analyzing core and inter-core regions of the earth's crust have been applied for 20 years, the use of geophysical methods for this purpose have just been taken up. The author is of the opinion that this important problem can only be solved by cooperatively conducted geologic-geophysical research, such as by the Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of the Physics of the Earth, AS USSR) and other organizations. The author enumerates several geophysical characteristics of core and inter-core regions. Analyzing the structure of the depths of the Earth, the author points to the forming and the growth of a granite shell underneath continents, in contrast to the bottoms of oceans, which consist predominantly of basalt-magmatic layers. The growth of (continental) granite shells occurs mainly along the boundaries of evolving continents and in

Card 2/3

SCV-5-58-3-3/39

2 About the Cores of Growth Within the Continental Sialic Crust (According to Central Asiatic Data)

places where there is considerable eruption of sialic and granitoid magma, as well as a liberal generation of pneumatic-hydrothermal and metamorphic products. The growth of core regions indicate the ancient elevations of continents. Since they are in a plastic state, they are not only raised, but expand towards the surrounding inter-core region, with an accompanying folding effect (Figure 4). The author assumes that his theories are sufficiently substantiated, so that they can be taken as a basis for further research. The editorial board does not agree with many of the author's views. However, since V.I. Popov has been engaged with Central Asiatic geologic problems for some time, they may be of interest. There are 3 sketches, 1 table, 1 map and 44 references, 37 of which are Soviet, 5 English and 2 German.

1. Geology--Asia 2. Earth--Configuration 3. Geophysics--Applications

Card 3/3

POPOV, V.I.

Concerning the reports of V.I. Slavin, I.P. Atlasov, D.P. Rezvoi and others made at the session of the Lvov Geological Society, January 23-27, 1957. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:527-535 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet imeni V.I. Lenina, Tashkent.
(Geology, Structural)

POPOV, V.I.

Centrifugal and stage development of the layers of the Lithosphere.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:409-432 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina,
Tashkent. (Geology)

POPOV, V.I., prof.; RYZHKOV, O.A., otv.red.; KHUDAYBERDIYEV, S.,
tekhn.red.

[Geological formations are natural assemblages of genetically
associated rocks] Geologicheskie formatsii - estestvenno-isto-
richeskie soobahchestva geneticheski svyazannykh sopriazhennykh
gornyykh porod. Samarkand, Izd-vo Uzbekskogo gos.univ. Pt.1.
1959. 148 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Geology)

POPOV, V.I.; VASILEVSKIY, B.F., dotsent, otv.red.; UMARDZHANOV, K.,
tekhn.red.

[Core theory of crustal development] *IAdernaia teoriia razvitiia
zemnoi kory. Tashkent, Izd-vo SamGU, 1960. 169 p. (Tashkent.
Universitet. Trudy, no.177).* (MIRA 14:12)
(Earth—Surface)

POPOV, V.I.

Basic principles in the theory of geological formations. Sov. geol.
3 no.4:23-39 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Geology, Structural)

BABADAGLY, Viktor Aleksandrovich; POPOV, V.I., prof., otv. red.;
BRUSKIN, D.M., ved. red.

[Lithology of Cenozoic molasses in the Darvaza "ange
region] Litologiya kainozoiskikh molass Fridarvaz'ia.
Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 246 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 41702-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2 Pt-7 IJP(c) GG
 ACCESSION NR: AR5008421 UR/0058/65/000/001/E095/E095

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1E756

AUTHORS: Popov, V. I.; Buravikhin, V. A.

TITLE: Concerning some factors influencing the hysteresis loop and the coercive force of ferromagnetic films A

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Irkutskiy gos. ped. in-t, vyp. 21, 1964, 95-101

TOPIC TAGS: hysteresis, coercive force, ferromagnetic film, hysteresis loop, permalloy

TRANSLATION: The authors measured the coercive force of permalloy films obtained by thermal evaporation on cleaved NaCl crystals and on amorphous glasses. The films were separated from the substrate by dissolving the NaCl, leading to a decrease in the coercive force by 10 - 22%. The coercive force was measured under simultaneous application of a magnetization-reversing field along the easy-magnetization axis and a constant field along the difficult-magnetization axis.

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L 41702-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008421

The shape of the resultant loop approached the ideal linear shape with small opening. Annealing in vacuum also reduced the coercive force somewhat. R. Tele-sin.

SUB CODE: EM

ENCL: 00

Am
Card 2/2

ATSARKIN, V.A.; POPOV, V.I.

Spin-lattice relaxation of trivalent chromium ions in magnesium
and zinc tungstates. (Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.3 863-
871 3 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

POPOV, Vitaliy Il'ich; FILIN, Vladimir Pavlovich; SIMONOV,
M.S.; red., POPOV, M.S.; red.

[Restorative surgery on the epiphysis] Vostanovitel'-
naia khirurgiia znanchevsk. Leningrad, Meditsina. 1975.
310 p. (MIRA 1813)

POPOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KIREYEVA, T., red.

[Rapid working miners] Skoropokhodchiki. Vladivostok,
Dal'nevostochnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 59 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

VOZNESENSKIY, A.N., prof., otv. red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; POPOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Outlook for water supply in the Tobol Area of Kustanay Province; transactions of the conference] Perspektivy vodo-snabzheniya Pritobol'skogo raiona Kustanaiskoi oblasti; trudy soveshchaniya. Moskva, 1961. 143 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Prezidiume AN SSSR (for Voznesenskiy)
2. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Prezidiume AN SSSR (for Popov)
3. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Prezidiume AN SSSR (for Mikhaylov)

(Kustanay Province-- Water supply--Congresses)

KOPANEV, German Viktorovich; POPOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.;
VOLYNSKAYA, V.S., red.izd-va; YEGOROVA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Underground and surface waters of the Buryat A.S.S.R. as a
source of agricultural water supply] Podzemnye i poverkhnostnye
vody Buriatskoi ASSR kak istochnik sel'skokhoziaistvennogo vodo-
snabzheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 150 p.

(Buryat-Mongolia--Water supply, Rural)

(MIRA 13:9)

POPOV, V.I., inzh.

Results of the work of plants of the Ukrainian oil extraction
industry on the production of vegetable oil during 1957. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 24 no. 6:1-2 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Gosplan USSR.

(Ukraine--Oil industries)

POPOV, V.I.

Significance of L.B.Rukhin's research in the study of facies and
formations. Uch.zap. LGU no.310:22-26 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

(b) 7

ACC NR: AR6035113

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/008/I089/I089

AUTHOR: Belous, M. V.; Permyakov, V. G.; Popov, V. I.

TITLE: Unit for preparing thin layer of metal by vacuum evaporation with electrical resistance control during evaporation and heat treatment

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8I619

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. makhan.-tekhnol., no. 2, 1965, 114-121

TOPIC TAGS: metal layer, evaporation, vacuum evaporation, metal film

ABSTRACT: Description is given of a unit for obtaining thin coatings of metal by vacuum evaporation at $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm of Hg and with a device for the analysis of their electrical properties consisting of a vacuum and mechanical systems, an electric circuit and a circuit for measuring electrical resistance by compensation. The mechanical system includes a cassette for a backing, a heater, a disk with face guards (one for applying the film contacts measuring 5 x 5 mm and two for the film elements), and a contact device. Mica and glass plates measuring 55 x 35 mm and

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.017:66.048.5

1007, 1. 1.

②
✓ Use of low potential heat for the drying of malt. V. I.
Popov. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishchevoi Prom.*
I (IX), 91-8(1949).—A drying kiln contg. a double heating
system is described. The fuel consumption for drying malt
in it is 13% less than in one with a single heating system.
Emanuel Merdinger

POPOV, V.I.
POPOV, V.I.; DOBROSERDOV, L.L.; STABNIKOV, V.N.; ANDREYEV, K.P.;
ZHAMENSKIY, G.M., professor, retsenzent; SKOBLO, D.I., kandi-
dat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SEREGIN, P.V., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IZRAILEVICH, L.A., inzhener,
retsenzent; MASLOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; DUBOVKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Technological equipment for fermentation industries] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie brodil'nykh proizvodstv. Moskva, (MIRA 7:8)
Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 515 p.
(Distilling industries) (Brewing industries)

POPOV, V I.

✓ Theory of malt drying. V. I. Popov. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhn. Inst. Pishchev. Prom.* 1953, No. 3, 79-85; *Russk. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 1433. — The reduction of moisture in malt from 80 to 4% takes ordinarily 24-48 hrs., depending on the nature of the malt and other factors. A study was made of the dependence of the malt-water equil. from the phys. parameters of the air with a view of reducing the drying time. It was found that in the interval of reducing the moisture from 82 to 33% the process can be hastened by increasing the air velocity; beyond that the air velocity should be lowered and the temp. gradually raised. M. Hosen

1000000000

VOL'PER, I.M.; POPOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redakter.

[Food industry of the U.S.S.R. in the struggle for abundance of feedstuffs] Pishchevaia promyshlennost' SSSR v bor'be za izobilie produktov pitaniia. Leningrad, Vses. ob-vo po rasprestraneniui polit. i nauchn. znani, Leningradskee otd-nie, 1954. 31 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)

(Food industry)

Popov, V.I.

FERTMAN, G.I.

"Equipment for fermentation processes." V.I.Popov, L.L.Dobroserdov et
al. Reviewed by G.I.Fertman. Spirt.prom. 21 No.1:42-43 '55.
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies) (MLRA 8:5)
(Popov, V.I.) (Dobroserdov, L.L.)

POPOV, Vladimir Il'ich, prof.; DOBROSEDOV, Leonid Leonidovich; STABNIKOV, Vsevolod Nikolayevich; ANDREYEV, Konstantin Petrovich; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., prof., retsenzent; AZRIYELOVICH, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Technological equipment of fermentation industries] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie predpriyatii brodil'noi promyshlennosti. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 447 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Brewing industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Distilling industries—Equipment and supplies)

POPOV, V. I.: Doc Tech Sci (diss) -- "Technological principles of designing the main machinery and equipment for brewing". Moscow, 1958. 32 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry) 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 118)

GERNET, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; DIKIS, M.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LUK'YANOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.[deceased]; POPOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; SOKOLOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; SURKOV, V.D., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; BARANOVSKIY, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,dots.; BROYDO, B.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; BUZYKIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GOROSHENKO, M.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GORTINSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GREBENYUK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GUS'KOV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; DEMIDOV, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; ZHISLIN, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KARPIN, Ye.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KOSITSYN, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots. [deceased]; GEYSHTOR, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; MARSHALKIN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; MOLDAVSKIY, G.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; ODESSKIY, D.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; PELEYEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; RUB, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SKOBLO, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SHUVALOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KHIEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the design and construction of machinery and apparatus for the food industries] Osnovy rascheta i konstruirovaniia mashin i apparatov pishchevykh proizvodstv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 741 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Food industry—Equipment and supplies)

POPOV, V.I.

Balance of crustal chemical elements and its significance in prospecting for minerals. Zap.iz.izd.Vses.min.ob-va no.15:9-32 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

POPOV, V.I.

FIZDEL', I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRENKEL', I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, Redaktor; POPOV, V.I., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S. tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Field method of testing strength of concrete] Polevoi metod otsenki prechnosti betona. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955.23 p.

(MLRA 9:4)

(Concrete--Testing)

POPOV, Valentin Ivanovich; MARTYNOV, P.T., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor;
BEGAK, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Earth work in rural construction] Zemlianye raboty v sel'skom
stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitek-
ture, 1956. 76 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Earthwork)

12.11
KOSTROV, I.M., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor; POPOV, V.I., redaktor; VOLKOV, V.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Earthwork; collection of articles] Proizvodstvo zemlianykh rabot; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 102 p. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Earthwork)

POPOV, V.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva;
~~PERECOV~~, M.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The organization of building; a collection of articles] Organizatsiia
stroitel'stva; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.
i arkhitekture, 1956. 104 p. (MLBA 9:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Building)

SHELKOVNIKOV, Stepan Grigor'yevich, inzhener; KUROCHKIN, A.M., inzhener,
nauchnyy redaktor; ~~POPOV, V.I.~~, redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Sliding forms] Podvizhnaya opalubka. Izd. 3-e, perer. i dop.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 242 p.
(Concrete construction--Formwork) (MIRA 9:10)

L 50952-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EEG(b)-2/EWP(z)/EWP(b)
 P33/PE-7/P1-h IJP(c) JD/HW/GG
 UR/0048/65/029/004/0659/0662
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011453

AUTHOR: Buravikhin, V.A.; Kazakov, V.G.; Popov, V.I.

TITLE: Influence of elastic stress on the coercive force and hysteresis loops of ferromagnetic films. Report, Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held in Irkutsk 10-15 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 659-662

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic thin film, hysteresis loop, permalloy, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: The work was concerned with the effects of elastic stress on the coercive force H_c , the anisotropy field H_k and the shape of the hysteresis loops of thin films of three Permalloys: 25% Fe + 75% Ni, 10% Fe + 90% Ni and 17% Fe + 83% Ni. The films were prepared by vacuum (10^{-5} torr) evaporation of the initial material onto polyethyleneterephthalate substrates heated to 75°C , mounted in a 100 Oe field. The film dimensions were $40 \times 5 \times 0.01$ mm. The films were suspended vertically, clamped at one end and subjected to tension (with the substrate) by means of a screw device equipped with a load indicator. The film thickness was determined optically; the value of H_k was evaluated by procedure described by

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E.M.Bradley and M.J.Pruett (J. Electr. & Control, 6, 81, 1959), and A.J.Kolk and J.T.Doherty (Datamation, 5, 8, 1959). The results are presented in the form of a series of oscillographic hysteresis loops and curves of H_C and H_K versus load, and are described - with little discussion - primarily with reference to the figures. The behavior of the different films under load differs, for the investigated films were characterized by different values of magnetostriction. Upon application of a load H_K increases, slowly for films with zero magnetostriction and rapidly for films with negative magnetostriction. Under stress H_C decreases slightly and then levels off for films with zero magnetostriction and increases gradually for films with positive magnetostriction. The behavior also depends on the angle between the load and the easy direction. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, EC

NR REF SOV: C02

OTHER: C02

Card 2/2

L 50985-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad/Pt-7
 IJP(c) JD/HW/GG UR/0048/65/029/004/0673/0676
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011455

AUTHOR: Popov, V. I.

TITLE: Procedures for motion picture photography and investigation of the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic films at different temperatures by means of an EM-7 electron microscope /Report, Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held in Irkutsk 10-15 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 673-676

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic thin film, electron microscopy, motion picture photography

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that one can observe the domain structure of ferromagnetic films up to 1000 Å thick with the aid of an EM-7 electron microscope by two techniques: the method of a defocused image (shadow image) and the method of unequal illumination. The former brings out the domain walls; the latter yields a domain pattern similar to that obtained by means of the Kerr and Faraday magneto-optical effects. The specific adjustments and modifications of the EM-7 electron microscope involved in employing these methods are briefly described. Some micrographs of the same 75% Ni Permalloy film, obtained by different techniques are

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011456

reproduced. In view of the fact that owing to the low intensity of the image on the regular screen motion picture photography of the domain structure through the regular viewing window was precluded, the author developed an assembly based on a Kiev 16-C-2 movie camera to record variation of the domain structure at the rate of 8 to 12 frames per second. To permit insertion into the vacuum of the microscope column the camera was stripped of its lens turret and cover and of the leather jacket, and, after thorough cleaning, coated with VM-1 oil. There were also developed devices, based on thermal conduction, for heating and for cooling of the specimens while switching in the microscope. These are pictured in diagrams. The heating unit has a bifilar heating element; the cooling unit employs liquid nitrogen. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EN, ES

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 50986-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad/Pt-7

ACCESSION NR: AP5011457

IJP(c) JD/HW/CG

UR/0048/65/029/004/0677/0681

AUTHOR: Buravikhin, V. A.; Popov, V. I.

TITLE: Effects of the substrate temperature and magnetic annealing on the magnetic properties of ferromagnetic films. Report, Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held in Irkutsk 10-15 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 677-681

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic thin film, permalloy, hysteresis loop, domain structure

ABSTRACT: The work was concerned with the influence of heat treatment in a magnetic field and of the substrate temperature during deposition on the domain structure and magnetic properties (mainly, the coercive force H_c and anisotropy field H_K) of thin films of 83% Ni + 17% Fe alloy (83% Permalloy). The films were prepared by thermal evaporation of the alloy in a vacuum of about 10^{-5} torr onto freshly cleaved surfaces of NaCl single crystals. A field of 100 Oe was applied during deposition. The deposition rate was about 300 Å per min. The films were annealed in the preparation chamber at 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500°C in a 100 Oe magnetic field oriented in the easy direction; the heating and cooling rates were

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011457

both about 150 degrees per hour. The anisotropy field was determined by recording the hysteresis loops in the hard direction. The domain structure was observed by the shadow image technique in an EM-7 electron microscope. In addition, electron diffraction patterns were obtained for most of the films. The films were switched by means of a device (described elsewhere) featuring automatic compensation of the image deflection by the switching field. Films approximately 250 Å thick were selected for the studies. Several series of electron diffraction patterns and domain micrographs are reproduced in the text (one series is accompanied by the corresponding hysteresis loops). Figures show the variation of H_C and H_K with substrate temperature and with the annealing temperature. In general, H_K decreases with rising temperature (with an apparent tendency to either level off or start rising at about 300°; H_C dips to a broad minimum between 200 and 300° and then grows. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00, Apr 65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, TD

MR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 50987-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(t)/EEG(b)-2/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad/Pi-4

LJP(c) JD/HW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5011458

UR/0048/65/029/004/0682/0683

AUTHOR: Buravikhin, V.A.; Popov, V.I.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the domain structure of thin ferromagnetic films
/Report, Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held
in Irkutsk 10-15 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 682-683

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic thin film, permalloy, domain structure, temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The influence of temperature on the domain structure was studied in the cases of 80 and 83% Ni² permalloy films deposited by thermal evaporation in a vacuum of about 10⁻⁵ torr onto freshly cleaved NaCl single crystals and thin layers of carbon in a 100 Oe field. The domain structure was observed by the defocused (shadow) image technique in an EM-7 electron microscope. Films about 250 Å thick were selected for observation. The domain structure was observed at different temperatures in the range from -110 to +540°C in zero and in weak fields. Description of the experimental results is preceded by a brief discussion of the defocused image technique and the inherent resolution of shadow imaging as regards

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011458

domain walls. Five series of domain micrographs are reproduced, some showing the variation of the structure with temperature, others showing the reversal process. Generally, warming results in broadening of the domain walls. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, TD

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

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2/2